METEOFOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8.—"Lohengrin."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8.—"A Bunch of Keys."
ETAP THEATRE—8.—"Francesca di Rimini."
STANDARD THEATRE—"A Trip to Africa."
TRALIA THEATRE—"Nanon."
UNION SOUTARE THEATRE—8.—"Three Wives to One Husband." Husband."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—S—" Victor Durand."
DTH AVENUE THEATRE—S—"Othello." 5TH AVENUE THEATRE-S-"Othello."
14TH STREET THEATRE-S-" The Wages of Sin."

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New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 19.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORFIGN .- Four persons rescued from the Admiral Moorsom by the steamer Fulcon. = Premium on gold in Buenos Ayres has riseu to 20 per cent, Twelve Chinese 'vessels dispatched from Shanghai. March of the English troops in the

Soudan. Domestic.-Seventeen lives were lost in the burning of a hospital at Kankakee, Ill. === A large number of cattle were lost in Texas in the sterm. — Colonel A. K. McClure has been -erved with papers at New-Orleans in a suit for \$100,000 damages. === The members of the Legislature returned to Albany. - Harrison Tweed died at

Taunton. Mass. — A sheriff and his prisoner in Albion, Idaho. killed each other.

Caty and Suburban.—Ingersoll praised by R. Heber Newton —— Feliticians go to Albany ——
Mr. Pedder and his magazine —— Liquor dealers
demand enforcement of Sunday laws —— Organizing workingmen's actions on many points

De Wit Clinton Wheeler snow-bound. THE WEATHER. - I RIBUNE local observations indicate warmer, clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 29°; lowest, 20°; average, 23°.

The formation of a society for volunteer sanitary work to prepare this city for a visitation of the cholera is an excellent idea, and if the efforts of the volunteers are intelligently directed, much good may be accomplished. The Health Department has its hands full in ordinary times, and doubtless will welcome any assistance that does not amount to interference with its plans. Of course the first thing for every member of the society to do will be to look to his own cellar and waste

The committees of both houses of the New-Jersey Legislature will probably be announced at Trenton to-night. Not only is the number of Republicans in the Assembly larger than usual, but there are many strong men who deserve recognition. This is especially true of the new members. The value of the committees places is thoroughly understood. In the Senate the course of President Schenck (Rep.) toward the Democrats will be watched with interest, and the positions he may assign to the Republicans who opposed him most actively are naturally the subjects of much gossip.

Details of the burning of a part of the hospital for insane patients in Kankakee, Ill., by which seventeen persons lost their lives, make up the old, old story of criminal negligence and stupidity which is told whenever a calamity like this is described. The fire caught in a floor of Southern pine that was only ten inches from the top of a furnace which was tremendously heated on account of the extreme cold of Saturday night. The only wonder is that the building was not burned down long ago. What must be said of the intelligence of the managers of the hospital, who could not realize at a glance the danger threatened by the proximity of such a floor to a furnace ?

The personal friends of the late Prohibition candidate must be sorely tried in their minds during these days. Mr. St. John has spent most of his time since the election in making denials, and calling Heaven to witness that he did not "sell out" in the National canvass; and yet his enemies still pursue him as if they believed him guilty, and, moreover, could prove it. Mr. Clarkson in his last interview suggests that Mr. St. John shall not defer bis vindication until Judgment Day, but shall establish his innocence now, before an earthly tribunal-in other words, sue somebody for libel. To use an inelegant but forcible phrase, we should say that Mr. Clarkson "means business."

The convict-labor problem is perhaps no nearer solution in New-Jersey than in this State, but it is in a more advanced stage of complication, and our legislators may find it profitable to watch the officials at Trenton as they wrestle with it. In a short time 800 convicts in the State Prison there will be idle, and the prison authorities are making piteous apals to the Legislature to find something for peels to the Legislature to and something, the als will presently have as much lessure their hands as the laborers who are on -with this difference, that the convicts are kept in comparative comfort, while the

strikers go hungry. This does not seem right; but is it not about what the workingmen demand ?

The several hundred liquor dealers who have resolved to see to it that the Sunday laws are rigidly enforced hereafter, apparently do not realize the size of the job they have undertaken. Even our Police and Excise departments, comprising about three thousand officials, declare that they can't shut up the liquor-shops, let alone other places where the law is violated. So we venture to suggest to these public-spirited liquor dealers that they shall not attack the whole task at once, but begin by helping the police to prevent all Sunday rum and beer selling. When they have accomplished that, they can then (if the public welfare seems to demand it), turn their attention to the butchers, the grocers, the florists and all other busy, miserable Sunday sinners.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The protracted Senatorial contest in this State ends to-day. It has been conducted, on the whole, with less acrimony than usual; although (with the single exception of the anomalous struggle in 1881,) it has aroused wider interest and greater excitement than any similar election since Mr. Evarts was a candidate against Horace Greeley, nearly a quarter of a century ago.

The end is already apparent. It is a result which, as readers of THE TRIBUNE must know, is peculiarly grateful to us; and is, as we believe, in accord with the obvious wishes of a majority of the Republican voters in the State. It is also a result that will be received with unusual gratification by Republicans at the Capital and throughout the country.

It is a result, too, that leaves few wounds. From the beginning The Tribune has earnestly desired to reach this end in this way ;-that the wishes of the people should be fairly heard and respected; that no candidate should have reason to complain of unfair treatment at our hands; and that, when the choice came, it should be recognized, not as a Blaine triumph or an anti-Blaine triumph, a Stalwart or a Half-Breed triumph, a Conkling, a Cornell or an Arthur triumph, but simply as a deliberate choice of a conspicuous, able and trusted Republican, by a majority of Republicans of all wings and shades, in the best interests of the whole Republican party.

With this election, attained in this way, we may fairly hope for a wiping out of old factional divisions, a balancing and closing of old scores, and a rearraugement of the dominant political forces in New-York on new lines. We may hope, in fact, for the return of the Republican party to its old estate, as a compact, aggressive, confident party of principle, disciplined by defeat, purged of faction, recalled to the spirit and purpose of its better days, and set in order for its next great struggle, the recovery of the State of New-York, by the election of a Republican Governor in 1885.

REAPING AS THEY HAVE SOWN.

The brief discussion in the House shows that the tariff question cannot be kept out of Congress, however hard Democrats may labor to avoid it. Indeed, there are continual threats of Free Traders that they mean to pass some bill this year, and these threats, if not likely to end in any mischievous action, nevertheless disturb industry and prevent the revival of confidence. It is about two months and a half since

the elections, in which the Democratic party was successful. Nearly every week Demoeratic journals have informed their readers that business was reviving; that the good times which Mr. Cleveland's success was to bring were just at hand; and that the incalculable blessings of "a change" were about to be realized. Everybody else has been not only willing but particularly auxious that this hopeful view of things should be justified by results. Whether Republicans or Democrats, we all want public prosperity, and better times for that the country has not seen so much industrial or commercial trouble in any previous two and a half months since a Democratic rebellion broke out as it has seen since Mr. Cleveland was elected. It is to be hoped that this trouble may speedily end. But if the Democrats in Congress continue to do everything they ought not to do, and to refuse to do everything they ought to do, that hope is likely to be disappointed. If they threaten to rob everybody who has any earnings invest-ed, and to break down any industry which Republican legislation during the past twenty-five years has built up, and refuse to save the National currency from destruction, or to avert the evils to which silver coinage exposes the country, it is hardly probable that great prosperity will come swift-winged to bless us.

It would be well if business men could un derstand that the Democratic party is almost as impotent as it is malio ous. It cannot enact any law to which a Reyurtican Senate will not assent. The election or a Republican Senator from this State, it is to be hoped, will remove all danger of Damocratic control in that body for at least two years to come, and if the people of this country, before two years have passed, do not conclude that they have had as much of Democratic rule as they want, we shall be greatly surprised. But even if the Democrats could get control of both branches of Congress, they could not agree among themselves. The party is impotent because it has neither principles nor capacity.

Nevertheless, its everlasting agitation does harm continually. The people who are now out of work know what Democratic victory has cost them. The consequences have been serious enough already to justify all the earnest warnings uttered by Republicans during the Presidential campaign. All will sincerely hope that the worst of them have been seen. But if Congress does not contrive to behave more sensibly in future, the prospect for business or industry cannot be called brilliant.

ENGLAND AND THE CANAL.

The London press is mindful of the futile opposition offered by English capitalists, merchants and engineers to the Suez Canal. It is not disposed to lay much stress upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and readily concedes that the diplomatic difficulties could easily be obviated by negotiation, if the United States Government should decide to construct an interoceanic canal. The argument used by The Daily Telegraph is that in view of the importance of bringing Australia within less than thirty days of England, any special privileges acquired under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty ought to be waived. The assertion is made that the Foreign Office would not be supported by Erglish opinion in placing diplomatic obstacles in the way of the United States and preventing the completion of a work that would be of untold advantage to mankind. "It can hardly be "Lord Granville's desire," continues this influen-

"lishmen attach very great importance. England has no interest in opposing by force a canal through the Isthmus of Panama by what-

soever Nation it may be constructed." The moderation with which the Nicaragua Canal enterprise has been discussed in England indicates clearly that negotiations for the modification or even the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty can be successfully conducted. England has so much to gain commercially by the cutting of the isthmus that it will not hamper either French investors or the United States Government, but will recognize the fact that its own interests will be promoted by the success of this great enterprise. Diplomatic questions arising from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty need not preclude the final ratification of the Nicaragua treaty. These difficulties can be eventually adjusted by negotiations between the two Governments; and if the American case be presented with firmness and technical skill, England will perceive that the Nicaragua treaty does not violate the letter of the earlier treaty, except in a single clause favoring American ships. The main questions which the Senate will have to decide are whether public policy requires and justifies the construction of the canal, and whether the country is prepared to assume the responsibilities which so great an undertaking will entail.

The English press regards the Nicaragua treaty as an extremely bad bargain for the usually shrewd Yankees," since they admit their co-partner on terms which no other nation in the world would think of offering under the circumstances. The Senate ought to examine critically the sections securing to Nicaragua, after the repayment of the preliminary loan, a share of the revenue from canal tolls that may be out of proportion to the value of the territorial cessions. The treedom and neutrality of the canal and the responsibility imposed by a protectorate over a weak Central American State are phases of the question which require painstaking study and deliberate action. The London journal whose utterances we have been quoting frankly confesses that England would unquestionably be prepared to fight were free access to the Nicaragua canal denied to her ships after the highway to Australia had once been opened. The Nicaragua scheme ought not to be undertaken unless the right of the United States to control the channel and to fortify the mouths is distinctly asserted. Yet, if it be asserted a navy must be built to en-

THE TEST IN IOWA.

If recent reports in regard to the State of owa are well founded, the people of that State who have at heart the temperance reform need to bestir themselves. The question whether the acknowledged evils of intemperance can best be met by prohibitory enactments, or by restrictive legislation, or by the local option policy, or by moral influences exclusively, is a ractical question, which is to-day subjected to a practical test before the whole world. The judgments of intelligent citizens in all parts of this country as to the practicability and expediency of prohibition are depending, in a great measure, upon the practical workings of that policy in the State of Iowa. For Iowa has few large cities, it is controlled by a law-abiding rural population, its people are generally intelligent and conscientious, and they decided by a large majority, upon a direct vote, to prohibit wholly the manufacture or the sale of intoxicating liquors. If the policy of prohibition cannot be enforced there, or if, being enforced as far as practicable, it yields unsatisfactory results in comparison with other modes of dealing with the evils of intemperance, this test will have very great weight upon public opinion, and particularly upon the opinion of those influential and intelligent men without whose aid no reformatory movement can succeed.

According to The Grand Rapids Gazette, the opinions of seventy-five members of the Legislature as to the operation of the prohibitory policy in their respective localities are by no means satisfactory. It is quite likely that, as the number of members quoted is only onelabor and for capital. But the naked fact is half the whole number, a preponderance of dverse opinion may have been produced in part by a selection of members to be quoted. Nevertheless, many of the statements made enter into such detail, and appear to have so much of foundation, that it is difficult to resist the impression that the prohibitory system in lowa has thus far been very inadequately enforced. If this is the fact, either as to the whole State or as to any considerable proportion of the towns or countres, it clearly indicates a state of public opinion which does not promise well for the success of the same policy in other parts of the country. Let it be distinctly understood, THE TRIB-

UNE regards the prohibitory policy as one which ought in no case to be adopted, unless the people are disposed and determined to enforce it faithfully, honestly and thoroughly. It is far better to have upon the statute books no law whatever against the use of intoxicating liquors, than to have a law which the people refuse to enforce or to obey, and which therefore tends to bring all law into contempt. The effect of such legislation, where public opinion does not enforce it, is to weaken the cause of temperance, to destroy the influence of sincere and worthy reformers, to prevent the adoption of other methods which are at least in a measure effective, and to greatly diminish the force of those moral influences upon which, after all, any and every legislative policy of reform must finally depend for its success. There seemed reason to hope that in a State like Iowa, after its free and positive decision of the people in favor of the prohibitory policy, that method might be fairly and fully tested. Thousands of earnest friends of temperance, who cherish the belief that the prohibitory method is after all the only sufficient and effective remedy where public opinion can be brought to adopt and sustain it, are looking with great interest to the result in lowa. It is possible that the reports thus far made public do not correctly represent the condition of things in that State. If so, an early effort should be made to have the practical workings of prohibition clearly and fairly exhibited. On the other hand, if law is not enforced in Iowa, the good people of that State have a duty to perform which should not be neglected.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

The imprisonment of Mr. Edmund Yates may serve a useful purpose by directing public attention to the criminal law of libel. His offence was the publication in a society journal of a paragraph which had been received from an occasional contributor, a lady of high rank. Although no name was used, the identity of the person to whom the libel referred was an open secret. There is no reason to suppose that either the editor or his assistants suspected the libellous character of the paragraph in question. They believed it to be true, having received it from what they considered a responsible source. When they ascertained that it was not true, they promptly corrected the error. tial journal, "to quarrel with the United States | The victim of the libel has sought redress in the "over a long-forgotten treaty to which few Eng-

the Court of Appeals to serve out his term of four months' imprisonment.

The sentence will not be attended with serious discomfort or hardship. The prisoner will be allowed to furnish several comfortable rooms in Holloway, to hold daily receptions, to provide his own table and wines, and to live like a retired prince. Literary occupation he will have, and the gossip of the town will be the solace of his leisure hours. He will live very comfortably in prison, suffering mainly from want of exercise, and improving an excellent opportunity for making The World even brighter and more interesting than it usually is. Public sympathy will not be withheld, since whatever may be the vices of society journalism, in this instance the victim suffers vicariously, having given no evidence of personal malice of vindictiveness, and paying the penalty of the indiscretion and carelessness of his associates and a correspondent who was implicitly trusted.

The indignity of the imprisonment remains. Luxurious furnishing, elegant appointments, home comforts, and the daintiest menu will not take away the humiliation of durance vile. The society journalist's mortification will be intensified by the reflection that his personal enemies have succeeded in a somewhat vindictive attempt to subject him to criminal prosecution. The pecuniary penalties, which the law of libel provides, would have given the the aggrieved complainant full redress. With these he was not satisfied. He wanted criminal reprisals. Criminal proceedings may be justified by legal technicalities in this case, but common justice condemns them. There is, perhaps, more maliciousness in them than there was in the original libel.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The main points of interest during the past week have been in the stock, iron, coal and oil markets. Grain has not been active; wheat has declined 58 of a cent; corn and oats adranced 14 of a cent. Cotton closes only one sixteenth higher than on the 10th; the receipts at ports have been 130,951 bales, and the exports 165,095 bales. Some activity in provisions resulted in nothing; lard advanced but then fell back again, and closes at 7.20, against 7.15 on the 10th. Sugar has been stronger, closing at 47g cents for fair refining, and 65g fer crushed; coffee has been inactive; and a sale of Japan tea for March at 2414 cents is noted.

The stock market touched the lowest points of the year on Friday, after the failures of John I. Cisco & Son and Oliver Brothers & Phillips, out the decline was not large, nor was there much excitement. Some recovery followed on Saturday, though the market closed weak. The decline in closing prices, compared with those of the preceding week, was 2 cents in Central 13s in Lake Shore, 45s in Lackawanna, 3 in Delaware and Hudson, 334 in Jersey Central, 2 in St. Paul, 114 in Northwest, 218 in Louisville and Nashville, 4 in Eric seconds, and 31g in West Shore fives. In spite of prolonged weakness, the market holds above the level of June last; the average of sixty stocks at the lowest prices of Friday was \$43 41 against \$41 55 on the 27th of June, 1884. The difference, though not large, reflects the resolute support now given to a few of the 'important securities. The truth is that the market has shown more strength than could have been expected in view of the large failures, the rupture of the trunk line pool, the non-agreement of the coal carriers, and the mischievous action of Con-The Pennsylvania, in virtually abandoning

the trunk line pool, simply recognizes the fact that the combination has for months been unable to enforce its agreements, so that the compact only serves to embarrass the companies which obey it, giving undue advantages to those which are not bound by it. The decision of the court that the combined roads could not cut off connection with offending parties to the agreement, though it serves well as a pretext for rupture, thinly covers the fact that the pooling system has completely failed nd defeated its own objects, as THE TRIBUNE long ago urged that it must through building up rivals to share or destroy its business. Emigrant rates from New-York to Chicago sink to \$1, and freight rates from Chicago to New-York are nominally 15 cents per 100 pounds. In withdrawing from the coal combination, the Pennsylvania directors solemnly resolved that nch restrictions of traffic are contrary to public interests, and the interests of shareholders, just as if they had not tried for years, as mempers of such combinations, to make them succeed. At a time when the successful bidder undertakes to supply anthracite to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction at \$3 24 per ton, with such stipulations about delivery s to make the price equal to about \$3 net, it is vident that the coal combination has also failed to accomplish its object, and this failure s due to the rapid opening of new mines, just is the railroad pool broke down through the pening of new roads. Before any branch of siness can be made exceptionally profitable, there must exist some way of preventing new people coming in to share its profits. A rumor hat the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio are combining to fix the price of bituminous coal at tide-water must of course be eroneous, in view of the resolution affirming the high regard of the Pennsylvania company for he public interests.

The Easterniron manufacturers are said to be lisappointed because the freight rates on coal were not more largely reduced. But the Western makers of steel rails, it appears, are selling t \$29, which is called equivalent to \$25 50 at Eastern mills, where the lowest reported offers are at \$26. Since the failure of Oliver Brothers & Phillips, No. 1 iron has been sold at \$17 50 in Pennsylvania, but the market ought not to be much affected, since there is little reason to expect that the stoppage will break up the establishment, or materially change either the supply or the demand for iron. The cash held by the New-York banks in-

reased \$4,624,100 last week, to \$139,580,-300, and the surplus reserve is now \$51,148,-775. During the dullest part of 1878 the surplus only reached about \$24,000,000, and the cash then held was only \$79,500,000. Since January 1st the Treasury has put out \$10,600,000 gold certificates, while adding only \$750,000 to its stock of gold, and it has also put out \$1,200,000 silver certificates, but has taken in \$1,400,000 of its legal-tender notes. In the opinion of some capable people, the current rate of exchange clearly indicates a transfer of a considerable amount of capital to Loudon, where it can be held without the risk that payment in silver may presently be the only payment obtainable. But against this view appears the fact that no actual gold is going out of the Treasury, nor out of the banks, nor out of the country. The \$10,000,000 which the Treasury has paid out the banks hold in certificates. With so great a store of idle money here, it is surprising that there is not more speculative activity. But it is fortunate as well as surprising, for a season of wild speculation would only end in a break-down, \$2.50 to \$1.35 on common glassware, and from sleeping-car.—(Newport (R. I.) Graphic.

recovery.

Senator Pendleton administers to the late Indepen dents the most unkindest cut of all. He complacently acknowledges that they were useful, and is willing to honor them by pocketing the benefit of their treachery; but now prefers their room to their mpany. He begs them to remember that "they are still Republicans." Unless these orphan outeasts soon find some party willing to take them in, Mr. Cleveland should at least so far show his gratitade as to build them an asylum.

A piece of the inside history of the Republican

Presidential campaign which has just come out forms a sharp contrast to the venality of the Prohibition wing of the Democratic canvass. The service Alexander Sullivan rendered was of such a character, his whole time being at the Republican Committee's disposal for more than two months, that if compensation were justified under any circumstances it assuredly would have been in his. It was perfectly understood, however, by the National Committee from the outset that Mr. Sullivan would not accept a dollar, and a dollar never was offered him : but it was not known until recently that even his travelling expenses were left for himelf to pay during the greater portion of the time. This was due to a misunderstanding between the National Committee and the State committees, and when an examination of the accounts recently disclosed the fact, leading members of the National Committee undertook to correct the wrong and at the same time express their personal esteem for Mr. Sullivan by presenting him with a substantial expression of their sentiments. The matter coming accidentally to the hearing of Mr. Sullivan, he sent a courteous but peremptory telegram to a friend in New-York ordering the return of the checks. His wishes were complied with. His action is to be taken in connection with the fact that there were more demands for him from all parts of the country than for any other speaker on the National Committee's list, and that he kept every engagement except when actually disabled by sickness.

Herr Most, that wild-cat apostle of Socialism, made a speech the other night upon the late assassination of Herr Rumpff. "It proves," he said, 'that the dagger and the knife are capable of doing good work, and should not altogether be thrown aside for the more modern dynamite. Indeed, unless there is a whole crowd to be annihilated, I would earnestly recommend the noiseless steel." The effect of this kind of talk upon ignorant men who think they are oppressed by the present order of things is more than bad, and there is no telling how soon it may be visited upon us in America When men go about recommending "the noiseless steel," they will bear noiseless watching.

The letter-heading upon which Mr. Cleveland wrote an unexpected declination to meet the Buffalo Democracy is appetizing. It reads: "E. Gerot & Son, French Restaurant, Importers of Wines, Brandies, etc." This would make it appear that the recent dispatch saying that the President-elect was with his "old friends" in Buffalo hit the nail

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1885 gives the vote f each State by counties on Presidential Electors, by districts on Representatives in Congress, and by aggregates on Governors or other State officers hosen. In the three close States, New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut, the result is recorded by wards and towns. In 1884 United States Senators were elected in seven States: Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Vermont and South Carolina. The results of the balloting are given as an important feature of the politics of the year. THE ALMANAC is intended to be a complete summary of the entire political action of each State, as well as of the United States, during the year which has recently closed.

Assistant Bishop Henry C. Potter has made an exceedingly good defence of his action in admitting a young man to the Order of the Holy Cross. His answer to the letter of Bishop Lee is a model of what a controversial letter should be, and proves, if any proof were needed, that Dr. Potter is admirably equipped to perform the duties of the high office which he so acceptably fills. It seems to us that there has been a great deal of unnecessary talk about this act of Bishop Potter's, He is not going to introduce monasticism into the Epis copal Church, and even if he desired to do so he would not be able. The young man who has just taken yows to labor among the poor of this city is devoting himself to anoble work. It is a matter of little consequence to the public in what particular way he binds himself to do this work. It is a great pity that more young men in all the churches are or ready to labor thus in the pestilent tenementhouse districts of this city.

NOTES ON BUSINESS AND TRADE.

MUTUAL INSURANCE,-The Massachusetts Commissioner of Insurance has transmitted to the Legislature an opinion of the Attorney-General regarding thirty-seven assessment insurance companies doing business in that State, which appears to strike at the root of that method of insurance. Irrespective of other points raised as to the details of management or organization of some of the Massachusetts companies, the decision affirms that the assessment companies are subject to the general insurance laws; that no person can be deemed a ember who does not share in the management; that such associations can pay death benefits only to widows, orphans, relatives or dependents of members of the corporation, and that such benefits are not assignable; that funds collected for payment of such benefits are not the property of the association, except as trustee, and that the corporation can legally hold as a death fund only such funds as may be provided for according to the statute. The Commissioner maists that any company conducting insurance as a business, and having an indiscriminate membership, must be subject to the same restraints of law and the same examination and oversight as the other companies. The report appears to have been deferred until the Legislature was in session in order that it might, if disposed, modify the general laws in their application to such companies.

WATER.-Modern civilization can no longer say as free as water or air," for it is stated that the rates charged for water furnished, through meters are as follows in the principal cities : In Baltimore, S cents per 1,000 gatlons; in New-York and Chicago, 10 cents; in St. Louis, 15 to 20 cents; in Boston, 20 cents; in Worcester, 25 cents; in Providence, Fall River and Cambridge, 30 cents; and it Portland, 50 cents. Next, the people who live within smelling distance of Hunter's Point would like to have a Fresh-Air Company organized.

Figu.-It is stated that the supply of all kinds of dry and pickled fish in the Boston market has brought lower prices in 1884 than in any year since 1838 for cod, and since 1849 for mackerel. The catch was large, and the stock left over from 1883 was also large; the West India trade nearly vanished, and heavy losses were borne by vesselowners. The catch by the New-England fleet is reported as 476,018 barrels mackerel and 1,000,-000 quintals of codfish. Dry and pickled Bank fish are selling at \$2 to \$2 50 per quintal, and are jobbing at \$2 50 to \$3, and it is said these prices return a loss to the producer of \$1 per quintal. Over 60,000 parrels of herring also came to Boston last year, and 800,000 boxes smoked herring; the later have fallen from 25@27 cents in 1883 to 13@ 15 cents at this time.

BOOTS AND SHORS,-Many Boston salesmen have returned from the West and South reporting sales from 80 to 90 per cent of last year's trip. The shipments from Boston since January 1 have been 103,606 cases, against 117,408 cases for the same time last year. It is expected, however, that the January shipments will show more decrease than

those of later months. IRON FREIGHTS.—The Transcontinental Association has granted the demand of the Pittsburg tron and steel manufacturers, and reduced freights to

sed par further off the day of substantial and \$3 62 to \$2 50 on fancy glassware. This will prove nelpful to the manufacturers, and even at \$23 per tou for 3,500 miles the roads will at \$23 per ton for 3,500 miles the local and be doing better than those which are taking freight from Chicago to New-York, 900 miles, for \$3 per ton. But the Pacific roads have miles, for \$3 per ton. But the Pacific roads have peculiar expenses, and no enormous traffic l of the Eastern trunk lines to support them.

NATURAL GAS .- The price at Pittsburg for domestic purposes has been reduced to 12½ cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and a company announces that, after careful tests, it finds the gas at that rate a cheaper fuel than coal. A strong company, said to be supported by Eastern capitalists, is organizing to transport the natural gas to Eastern cities by pipe line, and it has secured a vast area of gas-producing territory within a few days.

PERSONAL.

" It is interesting," remarks The Pall Mall Gazette, " to compare the different ages at which her Majesty's children have been married. The Princess Beatrice is now betrothed in her twenty-eighth year, the Princess Royal married in her eighteenth year, the Prince of Wales was married when in his twenty-second year, the Princess Alice in her twentieth year, the Dake of Edinburgh in Alice in her twenticth year, the Dake of Edinburgh in his thirtieth year, the Princess Helena in her twenty-firstyear, the Princess Louise in her twenty-fourth year, the Duke of Connaight in his twenty-ninth year, the Duke of Albany in his thirtieth year. The united ages, at marriage, of the four princes make 111 years; the united ages, at marriage, of the four princes make 111 years. By striking an average one finds that princesses are married at 22 1-5 years, and princes at 272."

General Pleury directed by will that his Monoire should be published if his family thought fit, but not within ten years after his death.

The Rev. George A. Gordon, the new pastor of the new Old South Church, Boston, does not like to have his ser-mons reported for the daily papers.

Mr. Joseph Farquharson, the Scotch artist, is working in Egypt.

Mrs. Fawcett, widow of the late Postmaster-General of England, is going to live with her sister, Miss Agnes
Garrett, the well-known "art house decorator." The
Susiness, started some years ago by Mise Garrett, in conjunction with the late Miss Rheda Garrett, to whose skill in designing and admirable taste it mainly owes its success, has now a large and incrative connection, and Mrs. Faweett's aptitude for business details will be of material assistance to her sister.

Rochester journalism is not, after all, to mourn the loss of our genial triend "Ike" Bromley. "Business en-gagements," he says, "which were held in abeyance during the campaign convociled me to be absent for a few weeks from Rochester, and, of course, from my work on the paper; but I have not severed my connection with it, nor has it been my purpose to do so. My present intention is to resume my ciliterial duties on The Post-Express in the course of a few weeks."

Past Assistant Surgeon Howard K. Ames, United States Navy, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Naval, Military and State Hygiene at the Post-Graduate Medical School in this city, Surgeon Edward Kershner, of the Navy, is the Professor of Hygione in the school.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A German on a steamer returning to the land of his birth informed another passenger: "America is der best country in der vorld. I har lived der more as den years, and failed vive dimes, und seven dimes burnt out. New I goes home to lif mit a fortune und my family."

Penitentiary Official—"If you have any trade, prisoner, state it, and we'll put you to work at it." Prisoner (just entered)—" Well, hose, I was brung up a bartender, and I d like to work at that." He was put to the bars of the casting pot of the foundry, as the nearest mode of accommodating him.—[Huntsville (Texas) Rem.

The Congregational Year Book of England just published shows that there are now 4,347 Congregational Churches in England and Wales, with a total scating

An old fellow from the swamps, upon reading that Governor Cleveland had resigned, exclaimed: "Thar, I knowed it. I knowed they would skeer him outen it a last. Air theen 'lested mor'n a mouth, an' now he haster gin up. Wall, I reckon he was pestered mighty nigh outen his life. I onet hil a office myself, an' I know how it is. Fust thing you know old Tom Hendricks will fling up his head an' quit."—[Arkansas Traveler.

The British Parliament and the United States Con is said to be able also.

The proportion of those who attend public worship to the bulk of the population in the following four Euro-pean cities is: Berlin 20,000, population 1,000,000; Hamburg 5,000, population 400,000; London 3,000,-000, population 4,000,000; Glasgow 500,000, popula-tion 700,006.—[Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Sala is a great admirer of Garibaldi, and tells a good story illustrative of his Spartan simplicity. Gari-baldi visited a house in England where preparations had been made to entertain him in sump fashion. But he declined to partake of any suppossed that a bottle of bitter ale and some bre cheese might be sent to his room. In the morning when a servant went to call him to come to breakfast he was missing from his room. He was discovered in the gar-den, but he didn't want any breakfast. He had made his morning meal off what remained of the bread and

Colman, the mustard man, says that his fortune has not been made out of mustard eaten, but out of mustard wasted. Colman should erect a monument to the great American servant girb—[Philadelphia Call.

Henry B. Clifford, who is mentioned by The Mining Record and by parties in New-Jersey and New-York as a candidate for American Minister to Mexico, is at present in Gunanjuato acting as general manager of some American works in that city.—[The Two Republics, Mexico.

It seems difficult indeed to conceive of a woman se hopelessly brutalized as the Richfield Springs murderess, Mrs. Danse. A more pitiful and herrible story than that recited by her little ten-year-old son is seldom records in the annals of crime.

There is no other writer in our language who can de the following framy sort of thing, or in fact any funny thing winatever, in a more subtile and serene—almost clusive—vein than Robert J. Burdette:

And never again that good young man
Came back to play on his plarmigau;
And never again in the nights of June
Was heard the twang of his pastaroon.
For his heart it quake, as he turned away,
And he snapped the strings of his muscoday;
And high on the weeping willow-tree
He hanged his voiceless calipee.
—(Springfield (Ohio) Globe-Republic.

An Evangelist named Earl, recently held a revival An Evangelist named Latt. techniques the people up in Virginia City, Nev. He didn't convert the people up to the standard usually in force here, but he well considering. At one of the meetings the wife of a gambler arose to testify to the good effect he was having on the community. "Why," she said, "before Brother Earl came here my husband used to run a reg'lar brace, but now, thanks to Brother Earl's Christian teaching. he's dealing as square a game as there is in Virginia

Once every two years the Arkansaw preachers have a chance of entering into a political contest. The chaplainties of both houses of the Legislature are elective offices, and sometimes the struckle for successis attended by all the features of a vigorous campaign. "Look here," said the flev, Bograngle, addressing a member of the House, "I want your vote. I alu't much of a hand at singin, but when it comes to prayin'—standin' right un an' axin' the Lord to bless a Legislatur, w'y I am etarnally thar. I can pray the socks ofen any of these other failers."—[Arkansaw Traveller.

The correspondents of The Waterbury (Conn.) American, to the number of over a hundred and representing every town and borough in New-Haven and Litchfield Counties, in addition to those in other States, have organ ized an association for the purpose of meeting in annual conferences. The principal officers are: James A. Wilson, president: Silas Tuttle and S. Nettleton, vice-presiuts; T. Jefferson Baldwin, secretary and tree The next convention will be held at High Rock Grove, the Naugatuck Railroad, in August.

Forbidding's the look on the editor's face, As he giances the poetry o'er; He throws it aside with a sudden grimace, And rises and paces the floor; There's a frown on his brow and firm set are his

As he gloomly walks to and fro;
Is the editor mad as a hatter because
"Tis a peem on " Resutiful Snow!"
Ah! no; 'tis not that robs nis face of its light,
That maketh the editor sad,
His liver is torpid from working at night,
And he's got the dyspepsia oud.

- [Bostou Courier.

"Hello, hello," shricked Jones to Smith this morning. "Hello" walking telephone to be 'helloed' at. Why don't you say 'good morning' to a gentleman t"
"I do when I meet one."
The polls closed and the ballots were counted. It was atle. Neither party had carried the day.—[Hartford Post.

It is said that a French invention for reshaping noses has been introduced into this country, and is used by many people who wish to improve that useful argan. Is is worn at night, and after a short time will change the

shape of the most stubborn nose, He was not carried to the skies
On flowery beds of case,
While others sought to win the prize
And sailed through bloody seas.
Nor did he take the gospel train—
Tooffigh be thought the rate—
He took a route much shorter, though,
"Twas via roller skates.—(Yonkers State

The Harvard Divinity School has seven professors and